

SAYS STODDARD HELD OUT HIS \$17,000 PAY

Cartoonist Davenport Charges the Editor With Keeping Political Money.

CAME FROM TAFT 1908 FUND

Roosevelt Agreed to See That Artist Was Paid for Drawing Cartoon Series.

Henry L. Stoddard, publisher of the *Evening Mail*, which is one of the strongest supporters of Col. Roosevelt, was accused yesterday by Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, of putting \$17,000 that was due Davenport for work done at the request of President Roosevelt four years ago into his own pockets after Col. Roosevelt had told Davenport he would be responsible for the money due the cartoonist for his services.

Davenport, who was "cartoonist on the *Evening Mail* for several years at a salary of \$15,000, made these accusations when examined in supplementary proceedings on an order obtained in the Supreme Court. The judgment on which he was examined was obtained by Lord & Taylor for \$1,000, and Davenport's testimony, which brought in President Taft, his brother, Charles P. Taft, Col. Roosevelt, Stoddard and Charles A. Moore, president of the Corporation of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, who is now ill in Italy, came out when counsel for Lord & Taylor asked him if he had any claim against any person upon which he might bring suit.

"I have a case that I will fight in the courts for several thousand dollars. It depends upon whether a witness can come from Italy who was the bearer of a message in Washington to me that a certain indebtedness to me if I would take him for that debt set down in writing. The money was paid to this man by parties in Washington for me, but he did not turn it over to me. He knows that this money was paid to the publisher and was not delivered to me."

"Everybody seems to know I didn't get it. I was talking with the President of the United States a few months ago and he said: 'I am informed that you did not get the money.'"

Davenport then said that the money was paid to "this publisher," and when asked who the publisher was he replied: "Stoddard of the *Evening Mail*."

Davenport said when asked concerning his debts: "Incidentally that Stoddard matter brings up another debt which I am morally bound to pay. He had agreed to give me \$100 a week raise if I would refuse the call of Mr. Hearst. I assured him that he need have no anxiety, that I would not sign with Mr. Hearst and would return to him. He was much gratified and returned on the midnight train for Washington. The President said he could never repay me for standing by him. Mr. Roosevelt, was going to make his fight from the inside and therefore needed backing all the way."

"But the real fireworks are yet to come off. I asked Stoddard for some of this money. He said he was a little pressed just then and stated he had heard me speak of my friend, Bob Ward, and said if I would give my note to Ward for \$5,000 he would endorse the note and then he would send me \$5,000 from the treasurer's office and could bring the \$100 a week payments in a few days."

"After a week's acquaintance with Ward he had found me sick at home one day and thought possibly my financial condition was worrying me. So he checked his fountain pen a few times and wrote me a check for \$5,000 and handed it to me. Ward came from Newark at my request to see Stoddard and listen to the proposition of my salary, which provided for an increase of \$5,000 a year and another \$5,000 when the paper had a circulation of 100,000. Ward said he didn't need Stoddard's signature on the note, but I suggested that he have it."

"A few months afterward the managing editor said to me, 'I want to whisper to you about Stoddard. He doesn't intend to pay you any more.' Then I asked Stoddard, and he said, 'No, I am paying you now the biggest salary that any cartoonist gets.'"

Davenport testified that he then spoke to Mr. Stoddard about the Ward note and that Mr. Stoddard said, "You are mistaken. I never heard of Bob Ward."

"You have forgotten that you endorsed a note for me?" Davenport said.

"You are dreaming," replied Stoddard. "I said I would dream again with him in a few hours," continued Davenport. "I went to Newark and came back with the note. He wouldn't look at it, but looked under the table, where his favorite land-crope lay. He said it would not be binding because the signatures of Cook and Niles were not on it. (John C. Cook is treasurer and T. E. Niles vice-president of the Mail and Express Company.)"

"I asked him if it didn't look as if he had been a party to obtaining \$5,000 from Bob Ward under false pretences. I took the matter up with the fellow that put me there and he told me that Stoddard was a crook and he would get me the money in some way before the next Presidential campaign (1908)."

"It was in that connection I used my best endeavors to get votes for Taft. Month after month I was unpaid. When I went to work for the Roosevelt campaign they promised me \$25,000 to draw cartoons between July and November. I would be in no position to sue with this witness C. A. Moore, in Italy."

"I had discussed it much with them to know I could get the money from this fellow. Roosevelt told me to stay right there with him. After that I went back to work. I was talking to Roosevelt about it and these men said to him, 'Why don't you let that crook pay that fellow his money?'"

"Roosevelt said, 'By the way, Moore, take this matter up with him and ask him if he will accept me for this Stoddard debt.' I will see that he gets it."

"Just prior to election, when it was certain that Taft would be elected, Moore was there again. When Stoddard had been sent for by Mr. Taft, he paid him \$5,000 in cash. Stoddard then said, 'I am indebted to Mr. Davenport for \$17,000.'"

Mr. Taft said, "Here is \$40,000. Pay him out of that \$40,000 what you owe him and put the rest in your pocket." He put it in his pocket.

"Now, if I bring this suit up any time prior to election the powers at Washington will not let me bring that to the public. Why it is a common thing among them and the public at large doesn't know anything about it at all. As Mr. Taft is carrying all the weight he can carry, I will of course not stand for it a minute."

"Do you then consider that an indebtedness of \$17,000 is coming to you?" asked counsel for Lord & Taylor.

"Yes, I feel that it is coming, but how or when is a different thing. I have Roosevelt's letter in answer to mine, stating that I could accept him for that

indebtedness. There is nothing in his letter outside of 'You are a trump.' That would pass for anything. Mr. Moore is a man of his word."

Elsewhere in his examination Mr. Davenport said that he is treasurer of the Remington monument fund, to build a monument to Frederic Remington, the artist.

"I got up the idea of erecting the monument, and when I suggested it to Col. Roosevelt he wanted us to go in together. I obeyed his order and went to Cheyenne with him, but he sent me stamps, silver and other things and asked me to take it up, as he was too busy. So I have to do it all myself."

Mr. Davenport said he is now receiving \$250 a week under a personal arrangement with W. R. Hearst, but that the cashier takes out \$100 from his envelope every week and sends it to his wife as alimony. He said he is "docked every time he is on duty for a day and fails to furnish a cartoon."

Davenport doesn't own any property, he said, because when he went to the Arabian desert in 1906 to buy horses he put his farm at Morris Plains, N. J., in his wife's name and has never got it back. He is suing her for the horses, a divorce, he said, and she is suing him here for a separation. When he got back from the desert he was stranded and borrowed \$500 from Peter B. Bradley, giving him all the stock in the Davenport Arabian stud for the loan.

Mr. Davenport said he had permitted \$40,000 worth of life insurance and \$10,000 of accident insurance to lapse and is now using all his earnings to pay his debts. He said the only jewelry he wore was a ring.

"How much is it worth?" he was asked. "It was a gift, and I wouldn't want to malign the fellow."

Mr. Davenport said he had "got the back practically broken" of all his debts. Mr. Stoddard said last night that he would not discuss Mr. Davenport's testimony in any manner.

LETTER FROM MISS PANKHURST.

But Ex-Militant Suffragette Still Carefully Conceals Her Hiding Place.

London, via Glace Bay, March 29.—A letter from Christabel Pankhurst, the militant suffragette who is sought by the police for conspiracy in the window smashing cases and who has been missing for several weeks, was read at the meeting at Albert Hall last night, but it gave no clue to her whereabouts. The police are inclined to believe that she is in the United States, where she has relatives.

Militant suffragettes throughout England are far from disconsolate to-day over the rejection in Parliament yesterday of the "conciliation" suffrage bill by a vote of 222 to 208. The entire militant contingent had condemned the bill from the first as the enfranchisement of a comparatively few property holders. The militants are making preparations to-day to carry on their contest with renewed vigor.

At the meeting in Albert Hall last night while the Parliamentary debate on the measure was in progress \$50,000 was raised toward the "war fund."

In caustic paragraphs the London newspapers favorable to woman suffrage place the responsibility for the defeat of the militant suffragettes. It is openly charged that by their violence they "have set the cause" back ten years, and all of the papers call upon "the true friends" of the movement to unite in suppressing "hooliganism" and thus win the fight.

The *Evening Star* declares that the only hope for suffrage lies in the elimination of Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers.

TALKATIVE COLOMBIAN.

One More Diplomat Has His Say About Secretary Knox's Round of Visits.

Havana, March 29.—Señor Gutierrez, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires here, said in an interview to-day that the trip of Secretary Knox is merely one of courtesy and is useless from an economical or political standpoint. Colombia, he said, could not be expected for a second time to receive a member of the American Cabinet after the United States had despoiled her of Panama.

The landing of American marines there to save the revolution, he says, when the uprising was on its last legs prevented the Colombians from quelling the uprising. By this act the United States broke the treaty of 1846, which guaranteed the sovereignty of Colombia and showed that its only doctrine was that might is right.

"What, then," asks the Colombian, "will the weak peoples say to Mr. Knox's speeches, which the brutal vandalism contradicts?"

WRECKED CREW ON AN ISLAND.

Chilean Government Sends a Ship to Take Off Foxley's Castaways.

Valparaiso, March 29.—The steamer from Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, arrived here to-day, bringing Capt. Mathieson, the first mate and the first and second mates of the British steamer Foxley, which left Iquique on March 6 and was wrecked on March 16 on Narborough Island, one of the Chonos group, off the coast of Chile.

The rest of the crew were left on the island. The Chilean Government has sent a vessel to their assistance.

LEW AND SWAM IN A BREEZE.

Renaux Ahead in Day's Planing at Monte Carlo—Fischer Still Leads.

Monte Carlo, March 29.—The hydro-aeroplane tests were continued to-day. There was a slight breeze and the weather was beautiful, as it has been since the beginning of the competitions.

In today's tests the competitors scored points as follows: Renaux, 14; Fischer, 12.25; Paulhan, 9.1; Benoist, 8.5; Caudron and Robinson, 7 each.

The grand totals to date are: Fischer, 87.60; Renaux, 74.20; Paulhan, 68.10; Robinson, 57.90; Caudron, 51, and Benoist, 42.40.

SPANISH PAINTINGS SOLD.

Highest Prices at Paris Auction Paid for Works by Sorolla.

Paris, March 29.—Eighty modern pictures, a majority of which were of the Spanish school, were sold here to-day for 28,944 francs, or \$5,967. The highest prices were brought by five canvases by Sorolla y Bastida, namely 4,780, 5,000, 4,200, 3,100 and 5,200 francs, and one Villegas, which fetched 4,200 francs.

DYING FOR WANT OF FOOD.

Chinese Famine Situation Grows Worse Daily—Shanghai Appeal.

Shanghai, March 29.—The Chinese famine is increasing daily. The Chinese committee here issued an appeal to-day to the world for funds.

In a statement given out the committee asks the merchants in this city to come to the instant relief of the people in the districts around Shanghai, thousands of whom are dying daily for want of food.

FIRST MINERS' VOTES AGAINST ENDING WAR

But Full Returns It Is Hoped Will End Disastrous British Strike.

KING SIGNS THE WAGE BILL

Many Coal Workers Forced Back to Work by Impending Starvation—Dark Outlook.

London, March 29.—Although the ballots of the men employed at four mines have been cast against returning to work under the minimum wage bill, the sections heard from do not represent large numbers and the general belief is that the total vote will be in favor of a return to the pits on Thursday next.

General Secretary Ashton of the Miners' Federation has taken strong action by recommending that the men vote for the resumption of work. A majority of the leaders have followed his example and even the South Wales firebrands are giving similar advice.

The King signed the bill to-day, making it a law. When Premier Asquith announced this in the Commons he was loudly cheered.

A considerable number of miners went into the pits in various districts to-day. About 2,000 men resumed work in the collieries of Warwickshire, and the miners of Lancashire are returning in increasing numbers, making a stipulation that their wages shall be paid to-morrow, as they and their families are starving.

The strike pay which is being paid out by the miners' unions is now at low ebb. Some district unions have no money and that which was distributed to-day for the fourth week of such distribution was mostly borrowed. The cost of the strike to the unions thus far is estimated at \$5,216,250.

In addition to the great amount of money spent by the miners other trade unions have been hit hard owing to the large amount of unemployment. The amount disbursed by these organizations is placed at \$2,500,000.

The general impression to-day is that the industrial tieup throughout the country will continue despite the return of the miners to the underground workings. The coal supplies are now practically all exhausted and the demand for fuel to work the manufacturing plants after the strike has been settled will be so great that it will be impossible to fill it for several weeks. Therefore the men made idle by the industrial paralysis will have to remain out for a considerable time. It will be months before the normal state of affairs can be reestablished.

The railroad companies to-day gave notice that only food and fuel will be accepted as freight.

Madrid, March 29.—Premier Canalejas has declared that he is determined to prevent the cornering of the supplies of Spanish coal, which have increased in price enormously since the beginning of the British strike.

In line with the Premier's decision, all the Governors in the mining districts have been instructed to telegraph to the capital daily statements in regard to all quantities shipped and the names of the consignees. The Premier is also trying to prevent the exportation of coal.

It is reported that the miners, who have threatened to strike, are now inclined to yield in their demands. As soon as the Cortes reopens in mid-April a bill for the protection of the national coal industry will be presented. It is expected that the bill will contain novel proposals for erasing the existing abuses in the Spanish industry.

WHERE IS WU TING-FANG?

He's Not in the New Chinese Cabinet—Imposing Ceremony at Nankin.

Shanghai, March 29.—Late reports received here from Nankin do not indicate that there has been any disturbance there, as reported earlier in the day.

This was the day on which the Presidential seal was formally handed over to the representative of President Yuan Shih Kai by the former President, Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Tang Shao Yi, the Premier received the seal on behalf of Yuan.

The ceremony was held in the hall of the Republic National Assembly and was impressive, many prominent Chinese being present.

After the ceremony had concluded Dr. Sun Yat Sen issued an appeal to the Chinese people to support the new Government. The names of the men who make up the new Cabinet were announced during the function. The list includes Tang Shao Yi as Premier, but the name of Wu Ting-fang is missing. This is the full list:

Premier, Tang Shao Yi.
Foreign Affairs, Lu Cheng Hsiang.
Finance, Hsiung Hsi Ling.
Navy, Lin Kwan Hsueh.
Army, Tuan Chi Jui.
Justice, Wang Chun Hui.
Communications, Liang Ju Hao.
Commerce, Chen Chi Mei.
Interior, Cheo Ping Chun.
Education, Tsai Yuan Pie.
Agriculture, Sung Chiao Fen.

In an address to the press present Tang Shao Yi said that \$50,000,000 was required for the support of the Government; \$35,000,000 of this sum is to be used in paying for the war of the revolution.

KILLED IN ELECTION RIOT.

Mobsmen and Gendarmes Victims of Combat at Langaza, Spain.

Salonica, March 29.—An election riot occurred at Langaza to-day. Gendarmes charged a mob of rioters and nine were killed and twenty wounded.

One of the gendarmes was killed and two were wounded.

TO TALK CANAL TO CUBANS.

Pan-American Union Director Gives Assurances as to Attitude of the U. S.

Havana, March 29.—John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, arrived here to-day. He says the object of his trip is to demonstrate to the Cubans the benefits which will accrue to them from the Panama Canal.

American, says, all favor the independence of Cuba and capitalists are confident in the future of the island and are eager to invest largely in its resources.

BROKAW BROTHERS

FOUNDED 1856

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Many men, in selecting their clothes, have a fixed idea of color and pattern—

The question of home or foreign-made fabrics does not influence their choice. Others show a strong preference for imported materials—with choice of pattern and color as an after-consideration.

Our showing of Spring Suits and Overcoats provides amply for all tastes—hundreds of different patterns in the newest color-blends, in the best American and imported woolsens.

Sack Suits of domestic woolsens \$18 to \$40
Sack Suits of imported woolsens \$28 to \$42
Spring Overcoats \$16 to \$42

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

FRANCO-JAPANESE BANK.

Establishment Confirmed Last Night—Chinese Loan Not Involved.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Paris, March 29.—Referring to the Tokio Asahi's announcement that the Industrial Bank of Japan with the Société Générale of Paris is to create a Franco-Japanese bank, Louis Dorizon, director of the Société Générale, told THE SUN correspondent to-day that it was premature to say that more than pourparlers are proceeding.

The Société Générale, said the director, hopes to interest other French banks in the proposal if it is successful. No question of participating in the Chinese loan, said M. Dorizon, is considered.

To-night the statement that the bank is to be organized with a capital of \$5,000,000 is confirmed. It will be under the auspices of the Société Générale, the Crédit Lyonnais and the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

A despatch from Tokio a few days ago told of the prospective organization of a Franco-Japanese bank as a channel for French money to flow into Japan. The banks said to have been interested were the Japan Industrial Bank, the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and the Société Générale. The Franco-Japanese bank was to have a capital of 10,000,000 yen, or \$5,000,000, according to the story. It was said that the institution would aid the Japanese participation in the Chinese loan.

GERMANY WOOS CANADA.

Foreign Office Denies Approaches, but Admits There Have Been Talks.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Bonn, March 29.—The Foreign Office denies the report that Germany has approached Canada on the subject of reciprocity.

The conversations of Dr. Karl Lang, the German Consul at Montreal, with the Canadian authorities, it is given out, were in no way binding, but they may possibly lead to the exchange of formal pourparlers.

COUNTESS TRIES TO DIE.

Family Opposed Marriage of the Daughter of Count Andrássy.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Budapest, March 29.—Countess Katherine Andrássy, daughter of Count Julius Andrássy, the former Hungarian Minister of the Interior, attempted to commit suicide to-night by firing a bullet from a revolver into her breast. Her condition is serious.

The act of the Countess was caused by the objections of her family to her prospective marriage.

HOWARD GOULD IN HAVANA.

Kathryn Hutchinson, Whom They Say, He's to Marry, Expected To-day.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Havana, March 29.—Howard Gould arrived here to-day. Kathryn Hutchinson, the actress, is expected to-morrow on the steamship Moltke. The Paris gossip is that Mr. Gould and Miss Hutchinson are to be married.

TURKEY MAY KEEP A BARGAIN.

Government Decides to Pay Price of Ending Albanian Insurrection.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Constantinople, March 29.—The Porte has decided to distribute \$60,000 among the Malissori tribesmen of Albania in accordance with the agreement reached between the chiefs and the Turkish Government whereby the revolution was ended.

The grant, however, is subject to the approval of Parliament.

IRISH GOVERNMENT BILL.

Asquith Avoids Provocative "Home Rule" Expression—To Go In April 11.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
London, March 29.—The Government bill for home rule in Ireland, which will be introduced in Parliament on April 11, will be entitled the "Irish Government Bill."

The reason for this is said to be that the Government fears that the term "home rule bill" would be prejudicial to them in English constituencies.

Earthquake in France.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Paris, March 29.—A severe earthquake shock was experienced at Brive, in the Department of Correze, to-day.

On the Coronals for New York.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
London, via Glace Bay, March 29.—A. J. Prexel and Arthur Nilsen are among the passengers who will sail for New York to-morrow on the steamship Coronals.

CONVICT MURDERS CONVICT.

Lincoln, Neb., March 29.—Convict Charles Davis stabbed and killed convict John Strong at the penitentiary this morning while the inmates of the prison were leaving the breakfast tables. This killing follows by about two weeks the murder of the warden in a sensational prison escape.

Men's Gloves at Saks' \$1

Regularly 1.50 and 2.00

Shake hands. Here is a glove proposition which will add lustre to the purchasing power of the dollar. From several makers we have corralled a collection of gloves that were made to sell at 1.50 and 2.00, but whose scruples on the matter of price were overcome by a little persuasion.

Gloves that are correct in style, perfect in make, elegant in finish. Tan cape gloves, and blue-gray Mocha gloves which are generally gray elsewhere but always blue-gray at Saks'. Prix seam or pique sewn.

Then, there is the new light tan or English Oak glove, which is a happy medium between the darker Winter cape stock and the too pronounced yellow. Medium weight cape stock, prix seam sewn, and just the ticket for Spring.

Last, come white evening gloves, that are a good-night value. Regular two dollar quality. Just think of buying a good evening glove for one dollar. But remember that Time and good values wait for no man in particular.

Men's Silk Hose at 59c

regularly 1.00

1968 pairs of men's black silk hose looking for desirable tenants, preferably couples. Just another one of those quick turns in the silk hosiery market, whereby we and you get a big price-advantage. But let's get down to details.

Made of pure heavy weight silk, with every hose improvement you can think of. Full fashioned, double lisle soles, six thread heels and toes, high spliced heels, and silk ribbed tops. Better get half a dozen pairs for Easter. Silk is none too good for you, and the price is a bagatelle.

Men's Underwear at 69c

regularly 1.00 and 1.50

As mother earth slips back into warmer climes, man slips into cooler underwear, and here we are with special values in medium weight underwear at a feather weight price.

White fine cotton underwear, mercerized to look like silk and gets away with it. Silk faced front. Silver gray half wool underwear for the man who wants half and half. Non-shrinkable, sateen finished, patent drawer tops.

Ecru cotton Balbriggan underwear, of fine quality. Made with patent flat seams, and finished better than 69c. ever dreamed of. All 1.00 and 1.50 values.

London Neckwear at 55c

value 1.00

Made in London for us. Brought to New York for you. A London label on every scarf, but a Saks price ticket. Contrived in thirty-six plain color repps, as well as in all the regimental stripes. As smart an aggregation of neckwear as ever Mauretania over here. Cannot be improved upon for an Easter suggestion—nor as a value.

Men's Handkerchiefs

Value, 6 for 75c. special at 55c for 6

We have just bought another thousand dozen of these crossbar handkerchiefs, because the former lot went so well. They are a superior quality for this price, come in several styles of crossbars, and they are worth so much more than we ask for them that no man can ask more.

Men's Soiesette Pajamas, 1.45

regularly 2.00 and 2.50

The Soiesette pajamas in this sale are a soft thing, both as to price and fabric. Nothing softer than Soiesette. Nothing better in pajama values. But the balance of these desirable garments will not wait long. Collarless and military models. White, blue, tan, gray, and helio. All sizes. But speak before the lights go out.

DEAD MAN'S HISTORY NO GOOD.

So British Crown May Gobble Request Left by an American.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
London, via Glace Bay, March 29.—The Chancery Court nullified to-day the bequest of an American named Featherman, who died some time ago, to the Royal Anthropological Institute, which had already declined to receive it. Featherman, who described himself in his will as a literary man, late a citizen of the United States, residing permanently in England, left some bonds to the institute, the interest of which was to be used, according to his directions, in "publishing eleven witnesses" of his "Social History of the Races of Mankind," for the purchase of a gold medal which was to be awarded to the best essayist on the subject of the criminality of offensive warfare and for the payment of a salary to a professor who was to deliver lectures on sociology.

The executors of the will decided that Featherman's history was no good and the institute refused to attach its name to it. The executors thereupon brought